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ROEMER, H. *Die Baumwollspinnerei in Schlesien bis zum preussischen Zollgesetz von 1818.* (Breslau: Ferdinand Hirt. Pp. vi, 83. 2.25 M.)

ROTHAUG, J. G. and THOMAS, F. *Wirtschaftskarte der Sudetenländer.* (Vienna: Freytag & Berndt. 1914. 21 M.)

SINTENIS, G. *Die finanz- und wirtschaftspolitischen Kriegsgesetze 1914.* (Mannheim: Bensheimer. 1914. Pp. 174. 22 M.)

VIVIAN, E. C. *Peru: physical features, natural resources, means of communication, manufactures and industrial development.* (New York: D. Appleton. 1914. Pp. vii, 235. \$1.50.)

WICKWARE, F. G., editor. *The American year book, a record of events and progress. 1914 edition.* (New York: Appleton. 1915. Pp. xviii, 862. \$3.)

WITHERS, H. *War and Lombard Street.* (New York: Dutton. 1915. \$1.25.)

A list of geographical atlases in the United States Library of Congress; with bibliographical notes. Vol. 3. *Titles 3266-4087.* (Washington: Gov. Pr. Off. 1915. \$1.25.)

Year book of British Columbia. (Victoria, B.C.: The King's Printer. 1914. Pp. 405.)

Year book of 1911 brought down to date by supplements.

Die Wasserkräfte des Berg- und Hügellandes in Preussen und Benachbarten Staatsgebieten. (Berlin: Mittler. Pp. 275. 15 M.)

Agriculture, Mining, Forestry, and Fisheries

Economic Notes on English Agricultural Wages. By REGINALD LENNARD. (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1914. Pp. ix, 154. \$1.40.)

This work is not an exhaustive treatise, is not based primarily on statistics, but is rather an essay, containing sufficient facts to warrant the observations made.

The primary inquiry is divided into two parts. First, is agricultural labor cheaper or dearer to the employer than other labor to its employers? Second, do some groups of agricultural laborers sell their labor less advantageously than do other groups? The author finds an affirmative answer to each of these questions. Agricultural laborers are underpaid as compared with other laborers, indeed they are so seriously underpaid as to be unable to maintain a suitable standard of life. Probably a considerable part of them are underfed during a great portion of their lives. Why do they not move to other lines of employment? Because, for reasons stated quite clearly, agricultural labor is particularly

immobile. The mere fact, for example, of a surplus population of this class means that the normal drawing off of the most readily movable portion of the group, the unmarried men and women, leaves those who cannot readily respond to an economic motive for changing place and occupation.

With respect to differences in wages among the agricultural laborers themselves it appears that the mobility is altogether insufficient to amount to a levelling process. The agricultural laborers in the vicinity of mines and manufacturing establishments are uniformly paid more than those in the more remote agricultural districts.

A comparison is made of the amount of labor employed per square mile of agricultural land in England, Belgium, and Denmark, in which it appears that the amount so used in England is very low, being but about 50 per cent as great as in these other countries. Yet it is admitted that much of the English land would respond to more intensive cultivation.

Professor Lennard discusses the desirability of a legal minimum wage, showing how it would probably affect the farmer, the rent paid to the landlord, and the laborer himself. The main suggestion looking to a better state of affairs is summarized near the close of the volume substantially as follows: (1) An improvement in the personnel of the English farmers. They have been too lenient, for example, with incompetent tenants. (2) Better education of the farming class. This pertains somewhat to what may be called agricultural education, but just as much to an improvement of the common school training. (3) The spread of scientific information. (4) A development of coöperative societies for production and credit. (5) A cheapening of transportation charges on farm produce. (6) Modification of the game laws. (7) Remodelling the relations of landlord and tenant, whereby the latter will have more interest in improving the farm. (8) A lower rate of taxation on improvements.

These reforms ought, in the opinion of the author, to result in much keener competition in bidding for farm labor, hence in a rise in wages. Aside from these forces it is suggested strongly that there is much to be hoped from the small holdings both as a refuge for laborers who might be thrown out of employment and as a step in the ladder by which the laborer might rise to the position of the employing farmer. Finally, the author believes that

along with these other measures a minimum wage act should be passed.

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NEW BOOKS

AUSTIN, C. B. and WEHRWEIN, G. S. *Coöperation in agriculture, marketing, and rural credit*. Bulletin of the University of Texas, No. 355. Extension series No. 60. (Austin: University of Texas. 1914. Pp. 100.)

Nearly one hundred pages are devoted to an analysis of the marketing and rural credits problem in Texas, with more or less theoretical discussion. Some valuable suggestions are made with reference to the proper steps to be taken at the present time. A selected bibliography is appended.

FRECHETTE, H. *Report on the non-metallic minerals used in the Canadian manufacturing industries*. Mines Branch, No. 305. (Ottawa: Dept. of Mines. Pp. viii, 199, xxii. 1915.)

GELLER, C., editor. *Cotton facts. 1914 edition*. (New York: Shepperson Pub. 1914. Pp. 240. \$1.)

HAANEL, B. F. *Peat, lignite, and coal. Their value as fuels for the production of gas and power in the by-product recovery producer*. Mines Branch, No. 299. (Ottawa: Dept. of Mines. 1914. Pp. xv, 261, xxii.)

MARTENS, H. *Die Agrarreformen in Irland, ihre Ursachen, ihre Durchführung und ihre Wirkungen*. Staats- und sozialwissenschaftliche Forschungen, 177. (Munich: Duncker & Humblot. 1915. Pp. xiv, 282. 7 M.)

RAY, F. A. *The Ohio coal supply and its exhaustion*. (Columbus: Ohio State University. 1914. Pp. 46, maps, tables.)

ROSS, D. W. *Failure of irrigation and land settlement policies of the western states*. (Willows, Calif.: D. W. Ross. 1914. Pp. 21.)

SKINNER, E. N. and PLATE, H. R. *Mining costs of the world*. (New York: McGraw-Hill. 1915. Pp. viii, 406. \$5.)

SNYDER, A. *Fights for the farmer. Designed for everyone interested in agriculture*. (Philadelphia: Lippincott. 1914. Pp. xiv, 234. \$1.25.)

Corn is king in South Dakota. (Pierre: Bureau of Immigration. 1914.)

Fifth census of Canada, 1911. Agriculture. Vol. IV. (Ottawa: 1914. Pp. xcv, 428.)

Livestock farming in Florida along the lines of the Florida East Coast Railway. (Saint Augustine, Fla.: Land & Indus. Dept. Fla. East Coast R.R. 1914. Pp. 60.)